

TWO FORTS CLOSER TO VERDUN SHELLED

Germans Bombard Souville and Tannes, South of Vaux.

TEUTONS CLAIM GAINS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, June 10.—With Fort Vaux in their hands, the Germans began last night a bombardment of exceptional violence upon the sector of the Meuse, in conjunction with the beginning of the artillery attack on the Fort de Souville and Fort de Tannes, the two forts to the south of Fort Vaux on the edge of the heights of the Meuse.

The first of these forts from north to south, Fort de Souville, is southwest of Fort Vaux, and crowns Hill 385, thirty-nine meters (129 feet) higher than Fort Vaux.

Only artillery fighting is reported from the Verdun front to-day, but this was very heavy on both banks of the Meuse. In conjunction with the beginning of the artillery attack on the Fort de Souville and Fort de Tannes sectors last night, there were bombardments of unusual violence along the line of Thiaumont farm-Bois de Vaux-Chapitre-Bois Fum.

The communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

In Belgium a destructive fire directed by our artillery against German organizations in the rear of the front caused two fires, followed by explosions.

On the front north of Verdun the artillery maintained great activity on both banks of the Meuse. There was no infantry action in the course of the day. Our batteries took under their fire enemy columns north of the village of Douaumont.

In the Vosges, south of Col St. Marie, German detachments which attempted to approach our lines after a violent bombardment were thrown back into their trenches by our machine gun fire.

On the left bank of the Meuse the German guns continued last night their bombardment of the Bois d'Avocourt region.

In Champagne, west of Mont Tete, a strong German reconnaissance was dispersed with hand grenades.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment has continued in the Bois d'Avocourt. On the right bank there has been violent artillery action, both sides taking part in the vicinity of the Thiaumont position and the Bois de Vaux-Chapitre and the Bois Fum. There have been fairly spirited bombardments in the sectors of Souville and Tannes. There has been no infantry fighting.

The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

YPRES FIGHT RAGING.

Germans Continue Heavy Bombardment of British Lines.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 10.—The following official statement from British headquarters in France was issued here to-night:

The chief centre of activity was about Ypres, where there were heavy artillery bombardments. Our trenches north of the Ypres-Comines railway were heavily shelled in the afternoon and hostile artillery was active throughout the day against our position west of Hooge. There were no infantry actions in this region.

Our artillery carried out heavy bombardments of enemy positions about La Houselle, Arras and Loos. In the region of Souchez and Angres our trenches were heavily shelled by heavy artillery and trench mortars.

There was some mining activity on both sides in the quarries. At Cuneux we exploded a mine which caused considerable damage to the enemy's trenches. The enemy threw two mines south of the Vireux-Wytschaete road with slight damage to our trench, but damaging their own trenches. Following the explosions hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs ineffectively on our trenches.

Further reports regarding the raid of the Gloucester regiment south of Neuve Chapelle indicate that a considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy and much damage was done his trenches by a detachment of engineers which accompanied the raiding party.

FRENCH WORK TAKEN.

Germans Capture 500 Prisoners in the Bois Fumain.

BERLIN, via London, June 10.—The Crown Prince's forces are continuing their progress on the east bank of the Meuse. They have driven the French from several positions to the southwest of Douaumont, in the Bois de Vaux-Chapitre and in the Bois Fumain.

In the last night's action a French work west of Vaux was captured, with 500 men and twenty-two machine guns.

The official statement issued by the German War Office to-day says:

West of the Meuse we have carried out effective artillery fire.

East of the river the enemy has been driven out of several positions southeast of Douaumont, in the Chapire wood and on Fumain Ridge. West of Vaux we captured an enemy work, together with 500 men and twenty-two machine guns. The total prisoners taken by us since June 8 are twenty-eight officers and 1,500 men.

VAUX COMMANDER SAFE.

Taken to Germany—Is Allowed to Keep His Sword.

LONDON, June 10.—Major Raymond, French commander of Fort Vaux, recently captured by the Germans, has been taken to Mainz, Germany, where he will be held as a prisoner of war, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News.

BRITISH SEIZE DYE CARGOES.

Dutch Ship Agreement Was Violated by England.

BRUSSELS, via London, June 10.—The German News Agency quotes the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad as saying that the British compelled the captains of two Dutch steamships bound for the Dutch West Indies to unload anthracite dyes which were a part of the steamships' cargoes. They were then permitted to proceed.

The agency declares that the British Government had agreed to let them pass, although they had been made in Germany but seized there because they were needed badly in England.

"It is reported that the British seek to justify their action," says the Overseas News Agency, "by asserting that a fair cargo of dyes reached undesirable hands."

Russians Dialogue Turks.

YERPOKRAH, June 10.—Today's official statement regarding the Caucasus follows:

On the Caucasus front, in the region of Trebizond, our forces dislodged the enemy from some positions. Turkish counterattacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

RUSSIANS TAKE BUCZACZ; FALL OF DUBNO REPORTED

Important Galician Town Captured With 5,600 Prisoners—Victories for Czar's Troops All Along the Line Are Announced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 10.—Gen. Brusilov's army in Galicia has occupied Buczacz, the important railway town on the west bank of the lower Strypa, which is regarded as the strategic gateway to the Bukovina.

At the same time the Russians are continuing their advance along the Dniester, where they have taken two villages, Scianka and Potok Ziota, and captured Austrian artillery which had been operating there.

Further north the Germans appear to be attempting a diversion to relieve the pressure on their allies to the south. Heavy bombardment by the German artillery is reported from various sectors of the Dniester and south of Smorgon. The German infantry made a number of attacks, but failed to reach the Russian trenches.

The Russian staff acknowledges its debt to a number of Belgian armored automobiles, which are being used effectively in the present offensive. Belgian armored motor cars have won praise before for the services they have rendered in the dune country of Flanders since the line was established along its present front, and in the early days of the German invasion of Belgium.

The official statement issued by the Russian War Office to-night follows:

On the western front troops under Gen. Brusilov continued the offensive and their pursuit of the enemy. Fighting with enemy troops continued. Our troops have crossed the River Strypa above and below Lutsk.

The forces which crossed the river are pursuing the enemy who is endeavoring to hold his position in the rear.

In Galicia, northeast of Tarnopol, in the region of Gladiaki and Tsebroff, heavy fighting is proceeding for the possession of heights which have changed hands several times.

On the eastern front, motor cars are lending most useful assistance to our troops.

The piercing of the enemy front in the region of the Strypa has resulted in our occupation of a fortified position on the east bank of the river. At dawn today our troops entered the town of Lutsk and the developing offensive along the Dniester River carried the village of Scianka. In the village of Potok Ziota we seized a large artillery park and large quantities of shells. The offensive continues.

In yesterday's fighting we captured 97 officers, 5,500 men and 11 guns, making the total up to the present 1,240 officers, about 71,000 men, 94 guns, 167 machine guns, 53 bomb mortars and a large quantity of other war material.

At many points on the Dniester front there were artillery duels. In the night of the 8th German bomb throwing aircraft were active against our sectors of the Dniester front.

In the region of the village of Krevo, south of Smorgon, the enemy attempted several times to approach our trenches. He was driven back each time by our troops.

A wireless despatch received here from Rome to-day says that Dubno, the main fortress of the triangle formed by Rovno, Lutsk and Dubno, has fallen to the Russians, thus giving the Russians control of the most powerful positions which have stood in the way of their advance to Brody. Confirmation of the reported fall of Dubno has not yet been received by the Russians.

The Russian War Office announced to-day that the advance continues in both Volynia and Galicia and that 97 officers and 5,500 men have been added to the prisoners already taken. Petrograd despatches give the total of prisoners taken to be 124,000.

U. S. TO ASK GERARD TO END PEACE TALK

Utterances Admitted by the Ambassador Embarrass Administration.

ADMISSION A SURPRISE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin will probably be directed by the State Department to refrain hereafter from commenting for publication on world peace and other matters pertaining to the European war.

The State Department learned to-day that a recent interview with the Ambassador which appeared in a Munich newspaper was authorized and authentic.

The interview has tended to embarrass this Government. State Department officials said at the time the interview was made that they did not believe that Mr. Gerard had authorized it.

After commenting on the settlement of the differences between the Ambassador and the German Ambassador in Berlin, the interview said:

"President Wilson has much greater freedom of action now to deal with the future of the globe than will determine the future attitude of nearly all the countries of the globe."

Opposed to Wilson's Policy.

Coming at a time when the leaders of the Entente Allies had just publicly declared that they would not consider peace until Germany had been defeated, the interview was a surprise to the public.

President Wilson in the position of a self-constituted mediator before he had been asked to assume that role, and in direct contradiction with the statements which came almost simultaneously from the President himself.

But the interview contained other statements referring to future steps which Germany would take "calmly and with confidence," and indicating that the United States regarded the Imperial Chancellor's claim that Germany had won the war as just and reasonable.

This portion of the alleged interview was cited here by official press reports and commented on the favorable echo of them in America.

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Mr. Gerard cabled to-day in response to the inquiry from the State Department that the last purported interview was the subject of world peace which appeared in the National Zeitung was not authorized.

ITALIANS TAKE UP OFFENSIVE AGAIN

Make Gains on the Western Slopes of Monte Cengio, North of Arsiero.

FIGHTING ON ISONZO

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 10.—The news from both Vienna and Rome regarding the Italo-Austrian front indicates that the Italians, having brought the Austrian offensive to a standstill as soon as it had reached the main Italian defence lines, have now wrested the initiative from the Austrians and are attacking at various points along the front.

The Italian War Office announces that steady gains are being made by the Italian troops in the slopes of Monte Cengio, north of Arsiero, and in the upper Boite, the Ansel, the upper Arsa and the Astico valleys.

The only activity on the Trentino front reported by the Austrian War Office to-day is the repulse of Italian attacks between the Adige and the Val Sugana. In the Boite zone the Austrians announce a successful raid on an Italian position near the Tolmino bridgehead.

The official statement issued by the Italian War Office follows:

After the heavy losses suffered on June 8 the enemy yesterday limited his activity to the rear of the front. We retaliated with infantry counterattacks, dispersing enemy masses, which our artillery effectively shelled.

We made progress in the upper Arsa Valley, in the Monte Novogno region, between the Posina torrent and the Val d'Assio, and in the western slopes of Monte Cengio.

In the upper valleys of the Boite and Ansel the methodical advance of our troops is continuing.

Along the remainder of the front to the sea there were the usual artillery duels, bomb throwing and small infantry incursions.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on various localities in the Venetian plain. Seven persons were wounded and some material damage was done.

Our Caproni squadron shelled enemy defenses in the Arsa Valley and the Val d'Assio, returning safely.

The following official statement was issued by the Austrian War Office to-day regarding the operations in the Italian theatre:

Italian attacks between the Etsch (Adige) and the Brenta (Val Sugana) were repulsed. We took 1,600 prisoners, including twenty-five officers, in this region.

Near the Tolmino bridgehead after effective artillery bombardment we destroyed entrenchments and captured a portion of the front and returned with seventy-five prisoners, including five officers and a machine gun and other booty.

200,000 IN INVASION

Austrians Sent 18 New Divisions to Italian Front.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
ROME, May 21.—According to official statistics issued by the General Staff the Russian offensive in Galicia, the news of which was received with joy in Italy, the Austrian pressure is expected to decrease in the Trentino, especially since the members of the Russian delegation there are convinced that the Russian offensive is a prelude to a general offensive of the Allies along the western front.

Meanwhile the Italian resistance in the Trentino is solid. The occupation of the Italian front is a mere local success and does not open the way to invasion, since the impossibility of the Valley of Astico forms a barrier which the Austrians are unable to overcome, especially since they have failed to drive away the Italians dominating the lateral positions.

The prevailing conviction in Italy is that the Austrians are driven to the Trentino exclusively motivated by the urgent necessity of hampering the Allies' general plans. The objective of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino is to hinder the invasion of Italy, but there are other and more important reasons why the Austrians decided to attack in force the Italian front.

First of all they were well aware that Italy had considerable reserves of men concentrated in the Trentino. In Lombardy and Piedmont, from which reinforcements could be sent to help the French at Verdun or even to Aviano or Salonic unless the Austrians succeeded in driving them to check an invasion became evident.

The Austrians, relying on their numerous forces in the Trentino and their superiority in heavy guns, hoped to win surprising results from the very beginning, and in fact they succeeded in driving back the Italians from their advanced positions and hastening to proclaim a victory.

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DEPUTIES REPUDIATE WAR POLICY OF ITALY

Vote Lack of Confidence in Government—Cabinet Expected to Resign.

ROME, June 10.—The Chamber of Deputies this evening voted lack of confidence in the Government and the Cabinet is expected to resign at once.

The vote was taken late this afternoon, following the action of the Chamber last night in rejecting, 190 to 120, the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. This was generally accepted as foreshadowing a vote of lack of confidence. Parliament then recessed until this afternoon, while the Government prepared a statement of policy, upon which the final vote was taken.

Dissatisfaction with the economic and military situation, culminating in strong opposition because of the threatened Austrian invasion of northern Italy, brought the Italian Chamber to the Premier Salandra, to the present crisis. Ex-Premier Giolitti, leader of the peace party before the war, has a strong following in the Chamber and has steadily opposed the Government.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Erkendal and Heidi Strike Mines—Crews Saved.

LONDON, June 10.—Thirty-two sailors, the crew of the Norwegian steamship Erkendal, have been landed at Amsterdam by a trawler, according to a Reuter despatch received to-day. The vessel was sunk by a mine.

A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Swedish bark Heidi was sunk by a mine. The crew escaped.

Shipping registers do not mention the Erkendal or the Heidi.

WARSPITE CAPTAIN DESCRIBES BATTLE

Denies Berlin Announcement That His Vessel Was Sunk.

TARGET OF SIX SHIPS

LONDON, June 10.—Details of the struggle of the British dreadnought Warspite, which ran among the German warships when her steering gear failed to act and received a tremendous pounding at close range, while her own huge guns practically executed among the enemy, were related to-day by Capt. E. M. Phillips, who commanded the dreadnought during the Jutland battle.

This dreadnought, which German official statements have insisted was sunk in the action, came safely back to port despite the close range fight, in which at one time she was the target of six German warships.

Capt. Phillips related to the King at Buckingham Palace to-day the details of the battle.

"The division of battleships, of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle engaged," he said. "We were practically engaged as soon as we were sighted, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after the others had been in action as I was not satisfied with the range at first."

"We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe came up."

"We made progress in the upper Arsa Valley, in the Monte Novogno region, between the Posina torrent and the Val d'Assio, and in the western slopes of Monte Cengio."

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NO ZEPPELIN IN FIGHT.

Airship Merely Reconnoitered After Battle, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 10.—No Zeppelin took part in the great North Sea battle between the German and British fleets, it was stated at the Admiralty to-day. At the close of the engagement one of the German dirigibles flew over the battle area, reported that a fleet of British dreadnoughts was turning back toward the coast of England and then returned to its own base.

Admiralty officials are still busy going over reports from Wilhelmshaven. As soon as a written report has been received from each commander the Admiralty will begin publication of a complete history of the greatest of modern sea battles.

No one here believes that Admiral Jellicoe really planned to send a British fleet into the Baltic to cooperate with the Russians in blockading the German coast and that the departure of this fleet brought about the battle. It is the impression here that the Germans lured the British fleet into the open and then defeated it.

While it is realized that the German victory was indecisive, it is regarded as another step in Germany's final success.

Lord Kitchener and his party, it is reported, got away from the cruiser in a small boat after the explosion, but the boat was swamped almost immediately in the heavy seas.

Little hope is expressed of further rescue. The twelve men found alive had succeeded in leaving the raft and climbing up the cliff, but one of them, as a result of being dashed against the rocky shore by the heavy seas.

Although reports that the Hampshire was seen to be afloat before she sank continue to be received, no official confirmation of these reports is available.

OSTFRIESLAND LOST?

Sailors Say Six Great German Warships Are Missing.

LONDON, June 10.—A despatch from Ymuiden, Holland, to Reuters, says that the crew of a trawler taken out to Cuxhaven, who were later released, assert that the Ostfriesland was sunk by a mine and seventeen destroyers did not return from the Jutland battle.

The sailors say that one of the warships mentioned as lost was the battleship Ostfriesland, of 22,410 tons.

Under a worse ponder than the Lion received in the Doggerbank fight.

The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Germans storm ridges southeast of Zillbeke and capture a British general. Positions near Asago retaken by Italians. Russian artillery active on Bessarabian front.

MONDAY, June 5.—British Admiralty declares Germans lost eighteen vessels in Jutland battle to Great Britain's fourteen. New Fort Vaux drive repulsed by French. Italian town of Cesuna and 5,600 men taken by Austrians.

TUESDAY, June 6.—In new offensive against Austrians Russians take 18,000 prisoners. Turks drive Russians twenty-five miles back in Armenia. Austrians take new positions in Italy.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—Earl Kitchener and staff drowned when British cruiser Hampshire is sunk on way to Russia. Austrian prisoners swell to 25,000 as Russians push offensive. During heavy snowstorm Austrian attack in Italy is repulsed.

THURSDAY, June 8.—Germans capture Fort Vaux and 700 prisoners. In three days Russians take 43,000 Austrian prisoners. Italians report Austrian repulses with heavy losses on entire front.

FRIDAY, June 9.—Fortress of Lutsk taken from Austrians in Russian drive. Germans attack west of Fort Vaux. Greek King signs decree disbanding part of army.

SATURDAY, June 10.—German advance penetrates Thiaumont trench. Russians force Austrians back twenty-six miles. Austrians make progress in direction of Asago, in Italy.

We remained in action without a single vital injury. Our chief difficulty was from the mishap to the steering gear.

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